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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1871. NO. 123.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The House Refuses to Concur in the Senate Amendments to the Salary and Fee Bill—Record of the Allegheny Delegation—The Bill in Danger of Defeat—Important Local Measures Introduced, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 15, 1871.

The House has refused to concur in the Senate amendments by a vote of 48 to 45. The Senators will not recede. Unless the House reconsiders, a committee of conference can only decide. The bill is in danger of defeat, as both sides are firm.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Allegheny County Park Company, with power to purchase lands, lay out roads, build bridges, tunnels, &c. Thomas M. Howe, N. P. Sawyer, and some twenty other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh are corporators. Also, erecting a new township, to be called Geary, out of parts of Chartiers and Union, in Allegheny county. Declared out of order by the Speaker, the Courts having power.

By Mr. Anderson—Incorporating the Revolving Mould Board Plow Company—principal corporators, S. M. Leveridge, William Reed and R. C. Loomis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Allegheny Salary and Fee Bill

Came up on the question of concurring in the Senate amendments striking out the House amendments introduced by Messrs. Kerr, Robb and Humphreys.

Mr. Robb spoke at length against concurrence. He held two dispatches, one from James Reese, the other from Joseph Dilworth, expressing the feeling of the bar of Pittsburgh in favor of the main features of the bill, not, however, to affect officers at the present time.

Mr. White made a lengthy speech for concurrence, and the pledges made by the candidates at the last Republican nominating convention. He had tried from first to last to redeem the pledge. All the newspapers, Democratic and Republican, sustained the bill. Nobody opposed it but a few officeholders. The two county officers elected last year themselves pledged their honor to abidebyit.

Mr. Kerr moved concurrence in the Senate amendment. The Pittsburgh papers had falsely alleged that he was opposed to the bill. He had straitened the Democratic members by voting for the amendment exempting officers elected last fall, and would now acknowledge the favor by voting for the bill as amended by the Senate. The officers elected last year were as much pledged for the bill as the delegation here.

Mr. Humphreys said when the amendments were proposed in the House, there was no opposition.

Mr. White replied that he had yielded because his opponents then kept quiet on the bill, and the matter could be better settled in the Senate.

Mr. Robb said the papers of Allegheny had favored the bill, but when they found it trenched upon certain privileges of theirs, they could not agree upon some parts of it. Was he bound to stick to a pledge when the people's minds had since changed? He believed he was now following the will of the people.

Mr. White—Is not your change the official action of the Republican party of Allegheny County? You are now simply following it.

Mr. Robb replied that there had been a change in the sentiment of the people on this subject. The resolutions of the party convention, however, were not for a salary bill. They were for a reduction of the fees, compelling officers to make returns to the comptroller, that we might discover how fees might be safely reduced, and still give them proper remuneration for their labor. We have fully carried out these pledges. Mr. White had as much violated his pledge as violated the pledge that there was. He was bound to include every officer in his bill, even the Sheriff's advertising. He was against a free invitous distinction. He desired to read an extract from the Pittsburgh Dispatch as part of his speech, but Mr. Humphreys raised the point that it was not relevant to the subject of concurrence, and Mr. Robb desisted.

Mr. White—Did you not agree to the bill as amended in committee?

Mr. Robb—No, sir.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, opposed concurrence. He did not think it fair to change the legal pay of an officer elected under existing laws.

Mr. White—These officers agreed to this very bill.

Mr. Smith—I do not care what they agreed to. It is unjust.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment by the following vote:

YEAS.		
Boileau, D.	Leidig,	Reyburn, R.
Buck, R.,	Leonard, D.,	Rose, D.,
Clarke, R.,	Letherman, R.,	Ross,
Coray, R.,	McConnel, D.,	Sanner, R.,
Darrah, D.,	McGowan, D.,	Schwartz, D.,
Engle, R.,	McMullin, R.,	Stout, D.,
Engleman, D.,	McKeon, D.,	Stone, R.,
Fieger, R.,	Marshall, R.,	Warner, R.,
Huger, R.,	Mickey, R.,	Wheeler, R.
Hague, R.,	Miller, R., Phila.	White, R.,
Hall, R.,	Moore, D.,	Wiley, R.,
Harvey, D.,	Morris, R.,	Williams, R., I. ;
Hayes, D.,	Nilson, D.,	Wilson, D.,
Hewett, R.,	Prizer, R.,	Woolever, D.,
Keech, R.,	Reinoehl, R.,	Zerbe, R.,
Kerr, R.—45		

Republicans 27, and Democrats 18.

NAYS.		
Albright, R.,	Joseph, D.,	*Robb*, R.
Bearsisee, R.,	Keese, D.,	Schnatterly, D.,
Chuffant, D.,	Kelley, R.,	Shuffler, R.,
Cloud, R.,	Lamon, R.,	Skinner, D.,
Conrad, D.,	McAteer, D.,	Smith, H., Dphn;
Cumming, D.,	McMullin, R.,	Smith, H., Phila;
Duffy, D.,	Magee, D.,	Starr, R.,
Hamblen, R.,	Mann, R.,	Taylor, R.,
Elliott, R.,	Meek, D.,	*Taylor*, R.,
Fetter, D.,	Miller, R., Erie;	Thompson, R.,
Fulton, R.,	Millward, D.,	Walker, R.,
Gray, R.,	Montgomery, D.,	Wells, D.,
Griffith, R.,	Mowry, D.,	Wilson, D.,
Hooper, R.,	Parsons, R.,	Williams, R.,Cvt;
Humphreys, R.,	Patterson, D.,	Wishart, R.,
Johnston, R.,	Quigley, D.,	Webb, R.—48.

Twenty-seven Republicans and twenty-one Democrats, the Allegheny delegation, Messrs Kann, WARNER and WHITE voted yea; Messrs, *Humphreys, Robb* and *Taylor* voted nay.

So there will be a Committee of Conference.

Evening Session—Adjournment.

A joint resolution was passed adjourning both houses over on the question coming in the Senate amendments striking out the House amendments introduced by Messrs. Kerr, Robb and Humphreys.

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Hague, R.,	Miller, R., Phila.	White, R.,
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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

THE PITTSBURG *Gazette* publishes General NEGLEY'S speech in the House of Representatives, in favor of repealing the Income tax. This was on the 10th inst. On the same day the friends of repeal made a concerted movement to secure their object, *and General* NEGLEY *went against them.* His speech was for home consumption at any time, his vote for immediate use, and it was at the service of the supporters of the tax. A poor attempt to look one way and row another. Speaking is one thing, acting another, and in a country where men are judged by their actions, speaking amounts to but little, especially when it is of a poor quality.

THE COMMERCIAL was first to expose the TWEED-Tammany scheme for subjugating the city of Philadelphia and through that means the State of Pennsylvania to the peculiar tactics which tyrannize over New York, politically and financially. Our Philadelphia dispatch published in Monday's issue was the first itimation that the conspirators had that their plot was known, the first knowledge the people had of the danger that threatened them. Although in other parts of the State Republican papers have caught up the alarm, those in Philadelphia appear not to have heard it; if they have, for some mysterious reason they maintain a profound silence. We hope to be able to lay the names of the gentlemen comprising the various proposed Commissions:—when their names come out perhaps the reason for their silence may be apparent.

CAN the New York *World* find no better employment for its Democratic instincts than that of endeavoring to tread on the coat-tails of Progress, meanwhile crying out "Whoa!" The fact that Mr. LINTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, who has been indicted for unlawfully interfering with qualified (colored) voters in their free exercise of the right of suffrage, has in his defense made the "points" that under the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment the only subjects of Congressional legislation are the States themselves, and do not include him, who is not a State, but only a citizen of a State which prohibits voting, not on account of race, but for non-payment of taxes—we say this fact appears to give it exceeding pleasure and comfort: and so it goes off into insane talk of "Cuff suffrage" and "political prosecutions," as if this were the year of grace 1860, and we had passed through no war and known no apotheosis. It would be sad if it were not ludicrous. O *World*—

"Turn those steps toward Past or Future which make Plymouth Rock sublime."

WHEN the Fee Bill came into the House yesterday from the Senate, where it had been amended so as to make it applicable to the officers elected last fall, a struggle ensued over the motion of Mr. ROBB to exempt them from its operations. A sketch of the debate is reported elsewhere, and we simply refer to it and the vote as refreshing reading for those who so stoutly insisted last fall that "inside the party" was the place to obtain Reform. We are at a loss which most to admire the virgin innocence of Mr. ROBB, or the virtuous indignation of Mr. KERR. We give the latter gentleman the credit of turning round from his vote of last week and getting on the record both ways, wherein he is slightly ahead of his colleague ROBB, who, from the first, "threw over his shoulder" all his solemn pledges, and did not fish them back. MR. WHITE made a gallant fight, but ROBB's motion was carried by three majority. The bill will now go to a committee of conference.

We understand that the House Committee on Commerce will to-day introduce a bill to protect the lives of passengers on steamboats. We do not know what are its special features or provisions, further than that it has been carefully prepared by the United States Board of Supervisors, and seeks to provide all proper appliances for safety and security to river travelers. If it be a bill honestly looking to the accomplishment of these ends it ought to pass immediately, while the lessons of the frightful New Hamburg horror, and the remembrance of kindred river slaughters and disasters which it suggests, are yet fresh in our hearts and minds. The old injunction, "make haste slowly," may perhaps be inapplicable to our fleet-footed modern civilization, but at least we ought not to forget that the sanctity of life, and regard for its preservation, are of higher moment and importance than any questions of speed of pace or greed of gain. Annihilate distance, if you will; but not at the expense of these holocausts of human liver.

AMONG the various causes which have been assigned in explanation of the present collapse of France, is that of the effects of the system of land proprietorship known as *petite culture.* The Constituent Assembly of 1789 tore up the feudal system root and branch. Until that period the whole domain was in the hands of a few corporations; of church, royalty and nobility. The poor man had to furnish the money to support the State machinery, while the real property of the nation was untaxed. This system was at that time utterly destroyed, and the land was ordered to be divided in perpetuity among the children of the owner in equal shares. It is now asserted that after eighty years trial of this system, its effects are found to be quite as disastrous as was the old selfish policy of the landlords. "The small proprietor, in his continuous struggles for bread, ceases to be man, and sinks into the farmer." Hence, it is argued, arises the stolid ignorance of the French peasantry. Every successive sub-division of the original patrimony brings the peasant nearer the point of absolute landlessness, and thus all his energies are absorbed in the question how to live. It is of course next to impossible that men of enlarged views can arise out of these cramped conditions. They will almost inevitably be stunted and selfish; with hardly a thought beyond the boundaries of their own especial potato patch. It is possible that a great number of blessings which we are in the habit of ascribing to our republican institutions may be simply the result of broad tracts and sparse populations. At all events we should do well to ponder over these facts, and endeavor to get at their significance while yet our future shines large and fair before us.

WHATEVER may be the result of the deliberations of the French National Assembly, now in session, it is certain that the republic is doomed. Our dispatches are as yet too meagre to enable us to form a definite opinion as to which of the two monarchial parties are going to make the strongest show in the convention, although present indications favor the establishment of the Orleanist dynasty. The facts recent up to date, however, show conclusively that the struggle has narrowed itself down to a race between kingdom and empire, the republic being hopelessly distanced. However sincerely we may deplore this turn of events, it was not unexpected, nor is it to be received as an argument of the failure of Republican institutions when confronted by a great crisis, whether in France or any other country. Indeed, from the first the French Republic had no existence, except in name. It was Absolutism, christened with a popular name and decorated with a liberty cap. Under the empire the French nation was an aggregation of atoms compressed into apparent unity by the pressure of Imperial power—under the republic by a common danger arising from a common foe; but in neither case did there exist that harmonious spontaneity of motion—that moral cohesiveness—which binds men together in effective union, and makes a republic possible. The convulsions and upheavals of the time brought to the surface many things, but not among them the inspiration of a republic. Among the grave lessons which France has yet to learn is this: that the semblance of free institutions can never produce a race of free men, but that free men will always and everywhere express their inward character in their outward institutions. There will yet arise in France a republic, beautiful and noble as the dawn; but it will not be until she has learned that Liberty is not a name to conjure with, nor a summer prize to be scrambled for, but a benign goddess whose smiles are only for those who in patient, steadfast, earnest, unselfish devotion have learned the blessed secret of governing themselves. Meanwhile we are not sure that a constitutional monarchy is not best suited to enable France to make the transition from centralized imperialism to a government of the people. The Orleans Princes not only offered their services to the republic in its hour of need, but they have in a variety of other ways attested their recognition of the value of free institutions, and the liberality of their sympathies. Under their rule we should have hope for France. Under the NAPOLEONIC dynasty, none.

MAKING THE APPLICATION.

Just now the subject most discussed nearly everywhere is the recent railroad accident, and the management of railroads in general. It is always so after the public mind has been shocked, as in the present instance; and from the universal concern, the number and character of the suggestions for safety, one would suppose that it would be a long time before another such accident would occur. It is to be observed that nobody is ever punished, and whether the cause of death and woe and suffering be inordinate greed, manifesting itself in an attempt to run a great road on the water that speculation has injected into the stock, or downright indifference to the lives and rights of the people, or sheer ignorance of the science of railroading, the result in nearly every instance is the same—a plentiful amount of indignation, a few hours or days of sorrow in view of horrible particulars, and it may be a spasm by a few members of the Legislature—these over all is quiet again, till the public mind receives another shock.

Still we prefer to believe that improvements in building, equipping and running railroads are continually going on, that there are managers who act continually on the principle that there is nothing so safe or cheap as the very best and most costly materials the best brains and the products of science practically applied. We believe that the Pennsylvania Central furnishes proof of this, and there may be other roads that do it; and we think it will be found that a knowledge of this fact has crept into the public mind, and working there is worth more to these roads than oceans of water in stock or millions of money in manufactured dividends. What right have the traveling public to feel safe on roads whose management consists largely in a series of devilties, setting at naught every correct moral and legal principle? It was only very recently that the VANDERBILT management boasted that the New York Central combination was about to demonstrate its ability to run it on the watered stock. The evidence in the New Hamburg horror establishes that it was the parsimony incident to this kind of management that caused the accident. And still we may say confidently that no penalty will ever be inflicted. On the contrary, we can safely assume that Mr. VANDERBILT will go on experimenting, so that when he has demonstrated his ability to run his roads on the watered stock then will stand charged over against him and the dividends a fearful account of death and suffering.

No doubt, in spite of the best of management, accidents will happen, for there are things which no human foresight can provide against; but there is such a thing as securing the traveling public against the results of incompetency and that kind of management which regards human life as of less consequence than irregular dividends and the success of Wall street speculations. And this can be accomplished by punishing those who thus speculate.

It is perhaps too much to expect that this will ever be done to any very great extent. This is not the kind of justice most conspicuous in our land; but the traveling public can refuse to ride on roads notorious for this kind of management; and the press should encourage the disposition to shun as highways to death such roads as are notoriously managed according to a code, moral and legal, made by themselves to facilitate the accomplishment of their corrupt and mercenary purposes.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE AND PRINCESS LOUISE.

The following extract from the London *Spectator*, January 28th, indicates that the days of privilege and prerogative in that country are rapidly passing away. Many years ago the present laureate, TENNYSON, wrote:

"Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion, creeping nightly,
Glares at one that nods and winks behind a slowly-dying fire."

We have no notice that the poet comprehended the full meaning and significance of his words, but they have come true, nevertheless. Like the poets and prophets who preceded him, "he builded better than he knew," and so has lived to see his lyric passion interpreted by sober fact. First, the dreamer's idealism, and then the people's realism. So the world waxes, and thrones wane. The writer need not have been puzzled in the least bit however. The antagonism of the people is not against Princess LOUISE, but against the whole system of royal paupers. We do not wonder that their hostility has at last assumed the form of undisguised expression. They have a sincere regard for the estimable young Princess, but they do not intend that out of their griping poverty her abundant riches shall be further swelled. Her mother, the Queen, is the richest woman in Europe. Her affianced husband is an exceedingly wealthy nobleman. She will be lapped in luxury to the end. And, in all conscience, this should be enough. Every day the rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer still. The voice of the toiler's blood has cried unto the palace from the ground. Now, the people are determined that this abominable system of caste must cease. They care nothing for the "Hohenzollern pride," on the one hand, nor for British precedent on the other. They are intent upon a solution of the question according to its intrinsic merits. We believe that if the "grant" which is demanded were actually needed for her comfort, it would be furnished without a single murmur; but under the circumstances we cannot say that we are otherwise than glad at the courageous and manly position which they have assumed. The imminence of the crisis is evidently unobserved by the writer, but it is none the less apparent to reflective minds that the exhausted popularity of VICTORIA is simply an index of the waning power of royalty itself.

"There is something very perplexing, and to us at least not a little irritating, in the sudden outbreak of popular feeling against the marriage of the Princess Louise, an outbreak so bitter that it gave rise to a discreditable scene in the House of Commons. In every great borough the first question asked of a recruiting sergeant will be, 'Are you going to vote against the grant of a dowry to the Princess, and a reply in the negative will be followed by very often a unmistakable hiss. What in the world is all this mean? What has the clever Princess done, or what is she about to do, that she should be assailed with this extraordinary discourtesy, her name bandied about by all manner of lips, and her settlement criticised as if she were a pauper applying for two shillings a week and a loaf a day, and suspected of hoarding money? The electors do not even take the trouble to make the grounds of their ill-feeling clear. Are their members to resist the dowry because the electors dislike the marriage? That would be intelligible and just, the electors having a distinct interest in the marriage of any one within the line of the succession, but there is no trace of any feeling of the kind. The German Princes, it is believed, with the Kaiser at their head, condemn the alliance as derogatory to their rank, and declare that they will not receive the Marquis of Lorne any more than the Marquis Rapallo, but the English electors certainly do not sympathize with the Hohenzollern pride. If the noise had been confined to London we should have said it was a mere expression of a temporary irritation against the Sovereign, of very little political or even visible importance. There is no doubt that in her capital Queen VICTORIA has at last exhausted her long enduring popularity with the masses. They think it for Her Majesty's duty to live in her capital, to be the visible chief of her realm; and they resent her preference for remote wildernesses and her assumption of city life as a dereliction of duty. That feeling, however, is confined to London, and it is out of London that the opposition to the Princess' dowry is fiercest and most loud."

The significance of all this lies here: the movement contains the germs of a revolution which will ultimately reconstruct England's entire political system. The special benefactor of sometimes her lies in her foolish resistance of the tendency of her natural development. She is afraid to admit that to-day is not the day before yesterday. The essential spirit of England is progressive. Her governing and privileged classes must place themselves *en rapport* with the expanding soul of the people, or mischief to them will come of it. Hitherto, with a few honorable exceptions, they have recoiled from everything which suggested upward movement. The time is now here when they must set themselves resolutely to the solution of their Sphinx-questions, or be devoured. And not alone must this system of royal alms-taking be discontinued, but manhood suffrage must be speedily conceded, and her feudal laws of primogeniture and entail be repealed. Five members of the aristocracy own one-fourth of all the Scottish domain; twelve of them one-half; and half of England belongs to about a hundred and fifty persons. Moreover, ten million acres of arable lands which might now be cultivated to advantage, are reserved by the privileged classes as parks and pleasure grounds. All this is terrible. The rights of private property have their limits. Every acre of fruitful land kept out of cultivation is a national crime and a landlord's theft. Though a King conferred it upon him it belongs to the people, if no for proprietorship, yet for work and for fruitage.

YESTERDAY, in an article referring to the debates in the Virginia Legislature upon the bill conferring on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company the right of way into the Old Dominion, we showed how the healthy contagion of Northern energy and enterprise was quickening the inert, apathetic Southern mind. Our remarks receive additional illustration and confirmation in the recent message of Governor ALCORN to the Legislature of Mississippi. This document is in many respects remarkable. The writer—once a slaveholder and rebel leader—has evidently learned a valuable lesson from the experiences of the war, and has found that trust in untrained valor and self-devotion, however exalted in and of themselves these qualities may be, is the most foolish of all delusions. He therefore insists that it is the duty of the Southern people to call to their aid the resources of industry and science and capital, from whatever quarter they are to be had. The message contains several allusions, by no means of a complimentary character, to the "old regime," and gives the chivalry a number of smart raps over the knuckles for their silly pride and disgraceful indolence. A considerable portion of the document is devoted to the vindication of the character and conduct of the soldiers, whose capacity for well-ordered freedom he speaks in the most favorable terms. A most thoughtful, liberal and earnest spirit pervades the entire production. He has faith, conscience and pluck; a trinity of elements absolutely essential to the sure consummation of every moral and material enterprise. Mississippi is edging toward the front.

THE ORGAN OF THE INCOME TAX.

The organ gives us General NEGLEY's speech on the repeal of the Income Tax as evidence that he is in earnest on this subject, as it affirms that it has "frequently asserted," and therefore insists that there will be no recognition of this on the part of "the journals that have been so insidiously maligning him."

If this means us, we are free to say that if there has been any one thing in General NEGLEY's action as a Representative which we did cordially approve, it was his refusal to follow the anti-tariff advice of the *Gazette* in voting just the other way upon this subject as that paper would have had him do less than a year ago, when it was laboring to maintain this iniquitous burden against the sense and interests of the whole community—resenting all complaints of its course, and only tacking about when it was understood that the President had changed his mind on this subject. What it means now therefore by its *frequent* intervention here in defense of NEGLEY's position against us or others, and upon a point which he happened to agree with us, and to be at swords points with the *Gazette*, we cannot of course understand, and would like to hear explained.

We do not know whether it is expected that we shall commend the style and texture of the speech itself. The first certainly on that side of the question which has ever found a place in the Organ, because we happen to agree with its conclusions, but if it will afford any gratification to the *Gazette*, we will confess ourselves entirely willing to admit *on this occasion* that the production itself is an entirely *original* one. Unlike the marine excursion of the last session, it has all the special ear-marks to indicate its paternity. Nobody but the General himself could possibly have written it.

ARE WE ABSOLVED?

Our neighbors of the *Gazette*, in the course of their answer to some articles of the *Dispatch*, have this remark, of which we feel like taking advantage:

"It is not our province to read any citizen, high or low, out of the political party *we represent*," while it alleges in the same paragraph that we (the COMMERCIAL) would have accomplished the desired reform *outside* the party ranks.

We thought they claimed the keys and that we had been regularly read out. Of course we feel easier, now that this power is so solemnly disclaimed.

But as it is still insisted that we *were* out, the question naturally arises, how did we get there, unless it was because we differed from the paper which thus modestly claims to be par excellence *the representative* of the party, and thus fell into unpardonable heresy?

THE New Hamburgh disaster suggests the inquiry how it is that Commodore Vanderbilt manages to make his road pay dividends on stock "watered" one hundred per cent. over its value when it came into his hands; since it was known that it was with difficulty, as shown by the company's own statements, that they earned their dividends on their stock. This is a very natural question, and the only answers to be found are that an extraordinary increase in the business of the road together with a large lopping off in the expenses has been enjoyed, or the process technically known as "starving the road" has been practiced. It is not easy to see whence sufficient increase of business could come, and we must conclude that under Vanderbilt the Hudson River and New York Central roads, their equipments, their men and beasts are worked down to the starvation point; a process which, if pursued long enough, must result in the destruction of the property. Indeed an old Hudson officer says that the policy is not only to reduce compensation to the lowest conceivable point, but to drive the whole machinery, men, animal-men, road-men, to the lowest possible number. In the beginning of December Vanderbilt discharged 1,700 men, one-sixth the entire force of these roads and reduced the wages in the engine cab one-fourth. The reduction alone is equivalent to the discharge of 2,125 additional men. We find the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad justly put in comparison with the criminal negligence. For years this line has spared no efforts or expense in perfecting the condition of its road bed or running stock, and the contrast in its mode of management is exceedingly instructive. It is said that when it adopted the atmospheric brake, which makes brakemen unnecessary, they were all kept on duty as a precaution. And by liberal salaries and generous treatment of its servants has secured them in its service for years. The difference in the two methods of managements is simply this: Vanderbilt makes dividends upon his stock at the expense of public safety; the Pennsylvania Railroad finds dividends more sure by paying full regard to the safety of the traveling public.

THE clerks and officers of various corporations in Philadelphia are preparing a petition to the State Legislature asking for the repeal of the act of April 29, 1844, which imposes a tax "upon all salaries and emoluments of office, created by or held under any corporation, institution or company incorporated by this commonwealth." This tax amounting to two per cent. on every dollar of the value thereof above two hundred dollars. In this, as in almost every point of its legislation upon corporations, the State of Pennsylvania seems to have acted upon the idea that the number must be restricted by burthening them with extraordinary taxations. Such is the general tenor of our laws, and to it, may be, we owe the efforts to counterbalance advantages through special legislation. The simpler and the juster way would seem to be to have all corporations formed under general laws, sharing privileges and burthens uniformly with other members of the community. Let all organizations within the State for the transaction of business have "a fair field and no favor," and the immense advantages which must result will inure to the general welfare. In respect to the particular question under notice, it is an oppressive tax upon a certain class of laborers, whose only crime is that they work for corporations instead of firms. We indorse the following language of the petition: "The tax is unjust, oppressive and unequal: unjust and oppressive, because laid upon a class generally ill able to pay it, and unequal, as will be seen by reference to the act imposing it. The tax laid upon trades, occupations and professions is but one per cent. upon every dollar of the value thereof above two hundred dollars, and the occupation of farmers is entirely exempted from any taxation whatever. Thus the sum received as salary by a clerk or bookkeeper of a bank, insurance or railroad company is taxed twice as much as the same sum would be earned by a person in some trade, occupation or profession;' while the earnings of a farmer escape taxation altogether.

THE English ship builders ordinarily estimate that in a staunch ship of 3,000 tons, 1,600 pounds of iron are used "to each ton of builder's measurement, or 1,790 pounds to the ton of burthen." This for a ship of 3,000 tons amounts to 1,950 tons of iron or 2,240 pounds each. According to the best American shipbuilders, the best blendid American iron requisite to such a ship would be 1,056 tons, a difference of 895 tons. Herein is an immense advantage which American builders if practice shall corroborate this assertion. It is also claimed that the price of labor is not so much greater in America as to seriously affect the cost of iron ships built here. The average price for labor in English yards is from $1 21¼ to $1 53¾ per day per man. The estimate for similar labor in American yards is from $1 87½ to $2 29½, while some of the very best ship builders in the country are ready to contract for building ships on a basis of average wages below $2. These figures simply show that the United States can build their own ships if they will.

LAST winter the Ohio Legislature enacted a brief law which attracted little notice at the time, but which seems likely, nevertheless, to prove an efficient piece of legislation in favor of temperance. It provided that the wife or family of a man known to be a habitual drunkard could recover damages from a liquor seller who continued to furnish intoxicating drinks to the inebriate, knowing his habits, unless the family should give their formal consent to such furnishing of liquor. Several cases have been tried under this law, and heavy damages have always been awarded to the injured families, so that it is asserted that in many drinking places there is prominently placarded the question, "Have you your wife's consent to drink?" Indeed, it is said, such has been the beneficial effect of this law in Massfield, that only three drinking saloons are in operation in the entire city. Here's something that temperance people will find it worth their while to look into.

IT is stated that it is positively settled that General Grant will visit California, by the overland route, soon after Congress adjourns.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has lately allowed the construction of thirty-one lines of "tramways," American street railways, in London, confining the routes to thoroughfares in which omnibuses have been running. The Board is so hopeful of the enterprise proving profitable, that it has reserved in each case the right to purchase the tramways of the companies that have laid them down at the end of twenty-one years, and after every seven subsequent years.

St. Louis acknowledges that it no longer has the biggest bore in the world. Its artesian well is surpassed in depth by one in the vicinity of Potsdam, which is over 5,500 feet deep, and has been passing through a stratum of rock salt ever since its first 300 feet were pierced.

An aronaut has discovered that a woman's voice is audible at a height of two miles, while a man's voice has never been heard higher than a mile.

Charcoal and marsh hay skillfully compounded with a chest of ordinary tea, will increase its bulk to fifteen chests, that does to sell in the Wisconsin districts to stimulate the wood-choppers.

Cotton keeps better than many persons have supposed. Bales of the staple put in warehouse at Columbus, Ga., in 1866, show no change, and at Augusta a bale eleven years old has brought full price for its grade.

Some paper along the line of the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad calls it a "generous, disinterestedly-charitable deed," because the Superintendent drew a check of $400 in favor of the two little orphaned children of John R. Brooks, a freight conductor who was killed on the road while on duty. For a rich railroad a larger gift than $400 would not have been more than its duty.

Do spiders spin their webs in February and if so can they spin them and then die and dry up within two hours? These questions, when answered, will determine whether a witness in Boston has committed perjury. He testified that he removed an iron rod from a cleat of wood only two hours previous, at the same time producing the rod and cleat of wood in court, and pointing out to the jury the identical hole from which the rod was removed. The opposing counsel discovered that at some time a spider had spun his web in the hole, and that it still remained there, together with the dead spider.

A company in Chicopee, Massachusetts, is manufacturing movable or adjustable horse shoes that can be taken off at night, or when the horse is not at work, and put on again when wanted as easy as a pair of boots. Many horses can be seen hauling heavy loads in the loose-covered streets of this city, that will not be benefitted by the improvement, because they are not shod.

Some Virginians are anxious to settle the question who fired the first gun against the Union in that state, and at present Dr. Prosise, of Petersburg, seems to have the first claim to rebel approval.

For thirty-three years Queens county, New York, has been unable to determine where to locate the county seat, but on Monday, on the thousand and first vote, the supervisors selected Minneola, in preference to Hunter's Point or Long Island City.

PERSONAL.

On Monday the Rev. Dr. Cather, of England, who is introducing Christian moral science into America by means of "religious breakfasts" to prominent ministers and laymen, was about to speak to a meeting in Newark, N. J., in answer to an invitation from the clergy of the city, when an over-officious preacher interrupted proceedings with the suggestion that the correspondent of a religious paper in Belfast, England, had stated that Dr. Cather was not what he represented himself—the agent of the English association. Dr. Cather thereupon explained his position, and the curious breach of etiquette was overlooked.

The managers of West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, have offered to give to Mrs. Dahlgren any lot she may select, whereupon to erect monuments to her husband, the Admiral, and her son, Colonel Ulric Dahlgren. Admiral Dahlgren never received or received of his country for the patented inventions which armed the navy. He died leaving an estate of $18,000. The widow began to devote all of her widow's dower, and her son Paul all of his inheritance, to the use of placing monuments on the graves of the deceased.

The New York *Sun* is attempting to raise a fund for the family of Simmons, the brave engineer at New Hamburg. They deserve well of the public.

Five thousand barrels of flour is A. T. Stewart's latest gift to the suffering people of France.

The death of Signor Antonio Bagioli, and the assertion that he was the first Carmen impresario in America, having brought hither the Montessori troupe in 1852, has revived the remembrance of earlier efforts. It is said that the Garcia troupe sang at the Park Theater in 1826, the prima donna being Signorita Garcia, better known as Malibran, the "Queen of Song." The first ballet-dancers came over in 1827, in the persons of Mme. Jutin, M. and Mme. Achille and Mme. Celeste, and they appeared in that and 1828 at the Bowery. The ballets then were of more fragile character and the pirouettes were higher and more rapid than anything ever seen at Niblo's or Woods.

Father Farrell, it is said, denies that his relations with his people and Archbishop McClosky are anything but the most pleasant, and characterizes the story of his removal as "sensational."

Rev. Newman Hall, of London, says: I usually walk from twelve to thirteen miles every Sabbath, preach three times, hold a prayer meeting, and often address some Sunday school into the bargain. In warm weather I preach a fourth sermon to a street audience.

Albert Bierstadt is at work on a large picture of "Morning on the Columbia River." The effect of the vaporous clouds drifting up the mountain on the right side of the river, and the dewy moisture clinging to the tree foliage and near-by heritage, is strikingly rendered.

That is a touching story of Miss Anna Louise Cary's being summoned last week to the death-bed of Chief Justice Robertson, of Kentucky, at Lexington, to sing the "Old Folks at Home" for the venerable old man. After she had sung that touching melody, he signified a desire that Miss Cary should sing for him "Home, Sweet Home." Twice did the gifted artist attempt to comply with the request, but her emotion was too great, and choked with feeling, she was compelled to leave the room.

Dr. Barten, warden of Merton College, Oxford University, was the author of a most elaborate attempt at a punning joke. He gave a dinner one day to which he invited Mr. Brook, of his own college, and Mr. Partridge, of Brazenose—who, according to strict collegiate custom, were punctual at five o'clock. "Well, gentlemen," said the wit, "I think I have got a brace of partridges, but we must wait a little for a one-bird more." Mr. Birdmore had been expressly invited for half past five o'clock.

Minister Bird tells the St. Louis Board of Trade that the Emperor of Brazil will soon visit the United States, and will look in on St. Louis.

The only reason that has been given for the visit of General Grant and ex-Secretary Borie to Cuba more last Saturday evening, was that the President wished to visit the Union Orphan Asylum fair to secure a good excuse to appoint Mrs. Borie Lady Selected Master John F. Guilfoyle for West Point, and Major Frank L. Smith for Annapolis, each having lost his father in the war.

Chicago offers Bret Harte $5,000 a year to edit the *Lakeside Magazine*, and thinks he will take it. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Harte's poem on "The Heathen Chinee," which has made him famous, was kept by him for several months as not worth printing, and was only published upon an occasion to "fill out" the number. The poem, "The Society Upon the Stanislaus" was considered by a female proof-reader as too full for the magazine; its sentiments cause near suppressing it, and the California humorist left on notice to "write more," until the entire Eastern press was found praising it.

SHALL THEY LIVE OR DIE?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Most of us, if asked which was most important to save, in the erection and improvement of our public buildings, money or life, would answer, "Life;" and that the latter was shortened by the use of defective stories, science and invention were lending intelligent aids to its improvement. Our most fashionably fur-and-velvet-clad lady, our most absorbed business man, feels something akin to pity for the reckless-faced girl, with her shawl drawn tightly across her narrow, stooping shoulders, even while they shrink from her cotton-decked garments. Yet this girl needs scarcely more pity than their quietly-dressed sister, making her way through groups of children crowding the steps of a smoke-begrimed building near the center of the city.

This building, better lighted than many others of the kind through the city, is as deadly a foe to the human lives within the walls during the winter months as the smoky mills and factories, where God's sunlight scarcely ever finds its way between the roofs, to the pale hair of the children or the sodden faces of the women. The directors have heard, in their brief visits to this Temple of Education, of this foe in too timidly uttered words, perhaps; for they are high and mighty personages, who hold as in were in the hollow of their hands the clothes wherein these teachers clothe themselves, and the bread they eat; and, alas! too often that of a widowed mother or helpless brothers and sisters. "Slim chance that for bread and butter," we say. Yet it is a chance between life and starvation, or something worse, for "there are many to work and little to do."

They know well that every time coal is heaped on the fires below it lessens their chances of life; that four or five graves in the cemetery tell how lately their sister teachers have fought to the bitter end, and been conquered. The hectic flush on many of their cheeks, and the cough and quick breath, suggest to their sick hearts that their end is not far away, yet they work on, for it is better to die with bread in their mouths than have no more than the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table.

It would be economy for the public treasury, if not for the lives of the people, if all its servants were as prudent of the public moneys as the faithful directory of this ward. Our city's wealth in such hands would soon rival the past riches of Genoa or Venice.

If you think I am drawing a fancy picture, visit the furnaces of this school building. They were built different entirely years ago, and have been repaired and remodeled since, and either burn or freeze the teachers and children in the rooms above, so imperfect can the heat be regulated; if earned by a person, burn the oxygen out of the atmosphere till it is no better than poisonous.

The water-boilers, which were to improve these furnaces, are useless in the former rooms, as the directors have a profound indifference to either heat or a profound ignorance. It is to be hoped, for the sake of their humanity, it is the latter.

We have no means of coming at the health of the pupils, but it is not usual that, at the beginning of a session, eight out of sixteen teachers should be invalided, their doctors testifying that it was owing to a defect in the heaters.

However, the Directors have now hit on a lucky plan which does away with substitutes, and lays the work on the back. They dock their wages with an ominous shake of the head, giving hint of more severe measures.

We have found by calculation that the coal saved in three years by new furnaces would pay for them.

Shall these teachers, shall these children, live or die?

Perhaps the directors are most merciful after all. Life is cheap in this crowded city: its temptations are great; food is dear; there are many eager applicants for the places that they will leave vacant, so keep the furnaces and heap the fuel higher,—if your fellow citizens are willing.

If it is some years since our reciprocity treaty with Canada expired by limitation, and Congress has not renewed it because it seems that it gave the Dominion the best of the bargain. Nobody has ever clearly explained why this was the case, but Mr. John Moore of Buffalo, appears in the *Express* with what he claims is "the real cause." He asserts it as a fact to his own knowledge that for several years after the treaty went into operation nearly all Canada, including Montreal, purchased nearly all their teas, sugars, coffees and tropical productions in New York. The Canadian duties then were specific, but the Canadian tariff since got them changed to *ad valorem*, with the proviso that duties should be charged on the cost when the article is purchased. Thus, while foreign goods imported via New York paid duty on the interest, freight, commissions and other expenses, which are manifestly as much a part of the cost of the article as the original price, those imported at Montreal escaped these charges. In this way Canada nullified the operation of the treaty and the apparent bad faith shown is not encouraging to a renewal of negotiations of this character with the Dominion.

MR. WHITE AND THE REFORM BILL.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I observe that Mr. D. N. White in his note to you in reference to the pending county fee bill, remarks that "the question whether the resolutions of the Republican Convention applied to the officers elected prior to the year 1870 is one on which the friends of reform may honestly differ," and that "he, for one, felt that there was an *equity* in their case which deserved serious consideration."

I do not question Mr. White's desire to do what is right, and, therefore, propose to ask his attention to a word or two in the way of reply:

He knows, of course, that the resolutions of the convention declare it as the sentiment of that body that the reuse proposed should be administered "as quickly as possible."

Unless, therefore, it be considered *impossible* to ease off the entire burden *now* by putting the excess into the treasury at once, there is obviously nothing here upon which there can be any honest difference among the friends of reform, as he supposes.

And this *impossibility* he does not, and will not, undertake to assert in the way of excuse for a delay that is in direct conflict with the very terms of the resolutions.

He thinks, however, with the *Gazette*, from which the idea is probably derived, that there is an *equity* in the case of the excepted officers which deserves "serious consideration."

Will he inform us what is this equity, and if it is supposed to exist what *he* has to do with a dispensation of that sort in favor of individuals where the instructions are peremptory and no exception made on equitable grounds by the convention itself, to which all such considerations would seem to have properly and exclusively belonged?

If it rests, however, on the *Gazette* argument that these gentlemen were possibly improvident enough to *speculate* on the fixedness and certainty of official emoluments as men do every day on the continuance of their prosperity and the prolongation of their natural lives, then I have a question or two to ask of Mr. White, to which I would be glad to have his answer.

If it were a question of relieving the people by a general reduction of the fees as proposed by the Convention itself, instead of the more indirect process of paying the excess into the County Treasury, would he have listened to any appeal on behalf of existing officers for the postponement of the Reform until they were satisfied or would he not, if in dignation had permitted, have rather laughed in their faces at the impertinence which could gravely propose that a proper and wholesome measure of public reform which the people demanded, should wait on *their* interests? Would it ever have occurred to him that there was such a thing as an *equity* to entitle them to stand in the way of the public relief, and collect from the people what the measure of reform proposed implied to be more than, in their judgement, these officers could fairly earn, or it was *right* that the people should pay? If it would not, how is he to distinguish here, unless the refunding the excess to the community at large is something different in principle, as nobody can pretend, from a reduction of the fees themselves?

Again: if a law were asked for, as we have had them every winter for some years past, to increase the fees of a particular office, would he consider it against equity to allow it to apply to the incumbents who had been elected upon the footing of an inferior compensation for their services, or does he know of any of them who would decline the advance on conscientious scruples about their right to take advantage of it? And yet if they are not to take all the chances as well of the reduction of fees as of the abolishment of the office itself, whenever the public interest may require it, why should they profit by the increase?

If Mr. White will give the question the "serious consideration" which he says it deserves, he will discover that the supposed *equity* which has misled him, has no other foundation to rest upon except the utterly groundless notion which no lawyer would venture to defend that there is a contract of *some sort* between the public and the officer, that there should be no change in the law while he continues in office, however pressing the public necessities might be. Let him get rid of this and he will see that there is nothing left but a possible sympathy for the individual officer, or a natural disinclination to give offense by meddling with an existing abuse, which he cannot afford, however, as a public representative to indulge at the expense of his employers. There are but few of the incumbents, perhaps, who, with as little labor and skill, could earn as much in any other calling as will still be left to them. If they can do better, however, they are under no contract to hold on, while there are many as good men as themselves who will be glad to supply their places at the proposed reduction.

While on this subject I may be perhaps excused for asking Mr. White another question, and that is, why, with the obvious care shown in the bill, to except the mileage of the Sheriff and Coroner from the operation of the law, there is no thought for the people in regard to the new and exorbitant charges for serving *bodies* on jurors and holding Coroner's inquests, which constitute the two most striking and objectionable items of increase in the accounts of the last year? Are we to have no real reform at all after so much clamor and so many pledges? NO SHAM.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a newspaper reader I have been struck with, and rather at times amused, at the persistence with which sundry of the Washington correspondents have been indulging, for the last year, in the manufacture of opinion in favor of the individual whose name is at the head of this article as a representative candidate for the press and people of Pennsylvania in the Cabinet of the President.

Assuming, as I think is past question, that nobody here could ever have thought of such a thing, except the party most directly interested, unless it be some hungry aspirant for anticipated spoils, or some cunning enemy who wishes ill to the Republican cause, and knows that he could inflict on it no more fatal wound there seriously to set the example of these repeated outgivings, except by supposing them to have been inspired by Mr. Forney himself.

The last suggestion, however, on this point, as published in your columns, only a day or two ago, is of such a character as to make it rather unlikely that he could have had anything to with it himself. I refer, of course, to the one which assigns to him the special functions of a regenerator and purifier of the Department of the Postoffice, which, in view of the merchantile character of one at least of "my two dailies" as shown in the Alaska purchase, and the Georgia imbroglio, as well as of the very peculiar and well remembered agency of that gentleman in the Buchanan election of 1856, which has earned for him the enduring execration of the honest affections of the honest Republicans of Pennsylvania, could only have been penned by some ill-natured fellow who could find a malignant satisfaction in getting in a little irony at the expense of the Pennsylvania delegation, to appoint as postmaster-general a fit representative of its press as well as of its Republican people.

I do not know how far the Presidential mind is open to impressions from the kind of tactics which has been so often, and sometimes not unsuccessfully employed to bolster up the most ordinary and exceptionable men, and beget the notion that they would be unexceptionable men for anything, but what is the design of the President to reconstruct his Cabinet at all, and if it seems to be, what it implies for any that he has any desire to strengthen himself in this State, by assigning a place therein to one of its leaders, he could make no greater mistake than to follow the indications of these scribblers about the Capital, and but little better than to follow the lead of the nine years—without any voice whatever in the Executive Councils of the State—who make a boast no less heavy by far to be carried into a Presidential canvass in this State. At no time the record of any Republican from its people, there is no public man professing to act with the party here who has ever enjoyed a greater measure of its confidence. I think it may well be doubted whether there is any one respectable Republican voter in this State of any political connection who would desire his appointment, or would not regard it as an offense as well as a blunder, the most unfortunate into which the President could possibly be betrayed.

It seems impossible, however, that General Grant could have been so long about Washington without pretty well understanding the reasons upon which the Presidential office Colossus has always so eminently failed to secure the confidence of any respectable portion of the Republicans of this State, or indeed of any other. It would look, therefore, like a work of supererogation to go into his special history as a Democratic politician and newspaper man, representing in bowie either the Republican

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 15, 1871.

There is no important change in the condition of the local loan market. Whatever change noticeable is in favor of the borrowing class. Some of the banks report a large increase in their deposit line, and are able to increase their discount business. Indeed, there is no lack of money when the proper kind of offerings are presented.

—In the local stock market we notice an increase in the amount of stocks for sale. Prices rule generally light, which limits transactions to very small lots. Citizens National is quoted at 70½@71, Merchants and Manufacturers at 70, Tradesmen's National at 72@—, Exchange, Peoples' National at 100, Mechanics National 95, Central Bank 116 bid. Some lots of miscellaneous shares are offered at slightly reduced prices. Monongahela Incline Plane sold at 62½.

The Warren and Venango Oil Company have announced a dividend of three per cent. on their capital stock, payable forthwith.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	111¾	110¾	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
United States Pacific Railroad	90½
Central Pacific Railroad	94½
Currency Funding	110¾

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: A Washington correspondent says it is believed in case the National banks should not show a disposition to take these bonds it may be thought advantageous to foster the organization of new banks. Inasmuch as it is alleged that the National banks made last year an average profit of more than 30 per cent. on their capital, it is alleged that they can well afford to take bonds bearing 1 or 1½ per cent. lower interest. This correspondent seems to forget that bank managers are very much like the rest of human nature, and can calculate the difference between a 6 and 5 per cent. bond as expertly.

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The gold market was weak under the lull in the advance in the prices of five-twenties, which removed the opportunity of recalling bonds from Europe, and declined from 111¾ to 111¼, the downward movement being assisted by large sales of long gold, which had been held for some time by parties anticipating a sharp advance with the cessation of hostilities between France and Germany. It has been often remarked that the recent European war was a great disappointment in many ways to speculative theorists on this side of the Atlantic. The operators in wheat were among the first to suffer from a premature refusal of the market to advance. The gold speculators have been perhaps the last and ever again in all plans based upon conjectures as to the effect to be produced by certain stages of the war. The latest game has been the "bull" movement organized in anticipation of active money markets in London, Frankfort and Berlin the moment peace arrived. Now no one seems to doubt that the present situation in France will last for months to come, and that it will be helped by main force to 112¾, at which point the more wily members of the clique unloaded. The sale of some more of the long gold tumbled the quotation of 111¾ to-day. At this point, however, the Custom House stabilized, which will very forcibly come on Saturday, owing to some clerical error that required the work to be gone over again, were made public, and as the imports for last week, as reported $7,000,000, gold went back to 111¾, closing at the "spot" or sixteenth below that price.

—The settled ease of the money market and the assurance of a protracted abundance afforded by the banks, which now hold about $20,000,000 in excess of the reserve required by law, is slowly telling in a gradual advance in the dividend paying railway shares. A fairly active business was done to-day in the more select and best known of those securities, and the undertone of the market was strong. In the miscellaneous railways the demand ran largely on Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, or "C. C. & I.," as it is termed by the brokers, which stock was purchased by the Vanderbilt party some time since for the purpose of controlling the election, but without avail, as the old directors were empowered by the law of Ohio to classify and hold office for a number of years, *a la* Erie. Some compromise seems to have been effected, and hence the rise to-day to 96¾.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 15, 1871.	10:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
C. & H.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. Scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Reading	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Lake Shore	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago & Northwestern	76¾	76¾			
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾			
Rock Island	107	106¾			
St. Paul	73¾	73¾			
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾			
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	52¾			
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾			
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾			
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	35¾			
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾			
Adams Express	61¾	61¾			
Gold	111¼				

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	55¾
Catawissa preferred	39¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Valley Railroad	91
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Schuylkill Navigation	11
Reading	49¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871. }

REMARKS.—Since our last report there has been few changes in the markets. The slippery condition of the streets and sidewalks rendered out-door business impossible, if not dangerous, and hence only such as were compelled to do so ventured out. Snow and ice still covers the ground, with indications that it will remain for some time. The markets move along in the even tenor of their way, everybody seemingly satisfied with the state of things as they exist. Holders of flour continue firm, and will make no concessions in price. They report ample stocks and a liberal trade demand at quotations. Receipts since our last call foot light. Grain is in fair request, and the receipts are up to the demand. Groceries continue active and prices are unchanged. Bacon and provisions continue quiet, firm and unchanged. Whisky is steady and rarely fluctuating or symptomatic of any of the semi-hourly changes in the Cincinnati and Chicago markets.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,438	6,565	14,903
Apples, bbls	2,216	1,025	3,241
Cheese, boxes	312	131	443
Corn, sacks	5,802	5,470	11,272
Wheat, sacks	1,964	1,968	17,932
Rye, sacks	11,256	578	11,834
Oats, sacks	1,191	1,160	2,351
Butter, packages	4,980	5,332	10,312
Bulk meats, pieces	414	543	957
Bacon, pieces	5,911	10,867	15,887
Lard, tierces	205	820	1,105

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl. Choice selected $5 00 ₩ bbl. Receipts largely increased, amounting to 1,025 bbls.

ASHES—The market continue s in fair supply. Sales note only common, 6¾ per ₩; pearls, 8½@8¾ per ₩.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₩ doz.; ½ gallon $6@7 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 ₩ cwt, $6 ₩ bbl.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6c ₩ ℔.

BEANS—Small navy $2 ₩ bush; smaller sizes as per quality, $1 75.

CHEESE—Market firm; sales at 20@21c ₩ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ½-℔ cans, ₩ doz, $1 75; ½-℔ cans, $2 25; 1-℔ cans, $3 ₩ doz.

BUTTER—The supply is increasing, the receipts since our last being 541 packages, against 31 yesterday. We are reported sales strictly prime at 28@30c ₩ ℔; choice 26c.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ₩ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. There is a fair trade and prices are firm at the following figures: Shoulders plain, 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@11½c; hams, 14@15c; clear do, 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16½c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar-cured, 17c. Mess pork, $23@23 50 ₩ bbl. Dried beef, 16c. Lard—Chamberlain steam, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13½@14c.

CORNMEAL—We quote Western Reserve at 1¾@1¾c; Ohio Factory 1¾@1¾c; Ohio Goshen 17c; New York Factory 17@17½c; Southern 16c ₩ ℔.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell Berries $18 ₩ barrel; other varieties at $16@11.

CANDLES—Pennsylvania 17c—Pennsylvania Co., Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2 25@2 50 ₩ barrel. Plaster hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; moniid at 12½@12½c; star, full weight, 10c; short weight, 11c; stearine 18@19c ₩ ℔.

COAL—There is a fair demand for coal, with sales of Eastern Anthracite at $9@9 50 ₩ ton.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a better demand, and sales are reported at the following figures: Apples, sliced, 6½@7c; peeled, 9@9½c. Dried apples plenty and sold at 5c for bright, and 6c for sliced. Dried blackberries, 12@13c; pitted cherries, 16c per ₩; unpitted do, 7@8c.

EGGS—Continue in abundant supply, with sales of strictly fresh at 25c ₩ dozen; preserved, 18@20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in good demand, and sales regularly made as follows: Live geese feathers No 1 to the fine, 90 ₩ ℔; No 2, 80 ₩ ℔.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in prices. Mills and stores are well supplied with all the various brands, which we hold firmly, and any will make no concessions to buyers in quantities of importance. We quote as follows: Choice white wheat, in bbls, 7 25@7 50, sacks 25c less; good brands red wheat, $6@7 25 in bbls, bags 25c less; choice Minnesota brands $7 25. Mills' custom work for bakers will make barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 60; Pan Handle, (southern amber) in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 75.

GRAIN—The market is steady, but could scarcely be called as active. The receipts of certain descriptions have fallen off, while others have been maintained. The following shows the amount received since our last call: Oats, 709 sacks. Rye, 170 sacks. Barley, 548 sacks. Wheat, 898 sacks. Corn, 1,008 sacks. The nominal rates with sales were as follows: Wheat was less firm: we still quote white winter at 1 32@1 35; white $1 in@1 45; it is doubtful whether a large lot would command these figures. Oats are held firmly at quotations, being considered a good investment. We can report sales on wharf and from depot by the car load at 40@45c; store rates, 50@55c. Corn—Market steady, with a limited stock for operations; there was no great anxiety manifested to speculate. Small lots of car changed hands; mixed to yellow, 62@67c; store prices, 68@70c. Rye is held firmly, holders not anxious to sell. The current rates for good descriptions new, 95c@$1 00; old, $1 20@1 25. Barley is being a slight advance. Barley—The market was a weak one; we note sales of 1,000 bushels spring, 80@90c; 2 do. fall or prime quality, 95c. Prices have experienced no change.

GROCERIES—Market active and quotations as follows:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 10¾c; fair 10¼c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¾c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14c; C coffee 12½c; extra C 13¼c; C yellow 13@13½c. Demerara in boxes, white, 12½c ₩ ℔.

Syrups—In sales of 5 gals. white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70@75c; lower grade 40 to 55c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18½c; good 16¾@17c; fair 15¾@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 40@1 50; fine $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fine $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 70c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70c; Gunpowder—Somchong fancy $1 25; fine $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c; *Spices*—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 16c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c.

TAR—Receipts light and prices firmer; sales bbl at $1@1 10; per ton; wagon, $12@16.

PITCH—Regular sales at $3 ₩ bbl; per lb.

ROSIN—We are noted sales in a way at $2 ₩ bbl; $6 25 for resin; common $5 25@5 50 ₩ bbl.

RAGS—Sales at 3@3½c ₩ ℔.

SEEDS—Timothy, $3 ₩ bushel; flaxseed, $2 10.

SAPOLIO—We are quoted sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, sc; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ ℔.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city refined at 8¾@8¾c ₩ ℔.

TURNIPS—Sales by the bbl, at $2 00; bushel at 60@70c.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Churns, No. 1, 6c ₩ ℔. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—The market continues a good supply, sales of Kentucky Willows at 18c ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—We quote: Highwines 90½c; common refined 98c; proof rectified $1 03; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4@5 ₩ gallon, and so ago.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Acid.			Magne cal	75	1 40
Acetic	18	22	Carb	70	1 40
Benzoic	1	1 10	Nitrous S	1	1 25
Oxalic	27	30	Muriat	6	8
Tartaric	70	75	Sulphate	90	1 00
Alcohol, gall	1 95	2 20	*Oil.*		
Alum			Cassiput	75	1 00
Cape	18	18	Castor	2	2 50
Sport	3	3	Cocoanut	18	20
Am. Carb	3	3	Cloves	3	3 50
Aqua	12	15	Cod	1	1 10
Annotta	80	1	Cod liver gal	2	2 50
Ashes Pot	8	9	Croton	2	2 50
Soda	4	5	Linseed gall	1	1 10
Balsam Tolu	75	80	Lard gall	1	1 10
Bay Rum, gal	3	5	Olive gall	1	3 00
Barks			Origanum	1	1 25
Cassia	35	44	Opium	6	6 50
Cinch red	54	60	Peppermint	2	2 50
" Pale	80	85	Pepper's	2	2 50
Elm	15	20	Rosemary	2	2 50
Blank Leaf			Sassafras	1	1 10
Prickly Ash	5	6	Spearmint	2	2 50
Peruvian	30	35	Tanners gall	80	85
Quillaya	10	12	Tar gall	50	60
Sarsaparilla	25	30	Wintergr'n	2	2 50
Soap	12	15	Wormseed	2	2 50
Wahoo	30	35	Wint'rgr'n	2	2 50
Berries			Bichrom	9	12
Cubeb	30	35	Prussiate	25	30
Juniper	6	8	Iodide	2	2 50
Prickly Ash	10	12	Quinine	2	2 50
Blue			Quin sulp	2	2 50
Chem.	20	25	Rhubarb	75	1 00
Roman	40	45	*Root*		
Prussian	70	75	Alkanet	20	25
Cloves	20	25	Ginger Af	22	25
Cochineal	70	75	Ipecac	2	2 50
Corr ipe cake	5	5	Ipecac pow	2	2 50
Corr ipe	6	6	Jalap pow	75	1 00
Cream Tar	40	45	Liquorice	20	25
Cubebs	2	2	Pink root	15	20
Cudbear	25	30	Sarsa Hon	75	1 00
Dragon's B	25	30	Sarsa Mex	50	60
Et Nit spt	30	35	Valeri En	30	35
Epsom	3	4	Do Rus	12	15
Fat Liqu	10	12	Seidlitz	40	45
Flor Sulp	4	5	Senna	75	1 00
" Italian	40	45	*Soda*		
" Rose	40	45	Ash	3	3
Frankincense	25	30	Bicarb	4	5
Fustic chi	2	3	Canary	9	10
Gamboge	60	65	Caustic	6	6 50
Gelatine	60	65	Carbonate	3	4
Glycerine	25	30	Hyposulp	4	5
Gum Arabic	90	1 00	Nitrate	9	10
Aloes Cape	15	18	Phosphate	60	65
Socot	40	45	Prussiate	30	35
Am. Carb	3	3	Sulphate	2	2
Arabic	60	65	*Spirits*		
Assafœtida	25	30	Camphor	75	80
Benzoin	50	55	Lavender	1	1 10
Camphor	75	80	Nitre dulc	40	45
Guaiac	75	80	Sweet	1	1 10
Kino	75	80	*Steel*		
Myrrh	40	45	Bright	6	8
Opium	6	6 50	Horse	5	6
Shellac	40	45	Spring	6	8
Tragacanth	1	1 10	*Sugar*		
Turpentine	25	30	Lead	11	12
Herbs			Milk	30	35
Hemp	7	9	*Vitriol*		
Hops	35	40	Blue	6	7
Lobelia	25	30	Green	8	10
Mustard	12	16	White	8	10
Sage	14	16	*Wax*		
" E'n	20	24	Bees	25	27
Indigo			Paraffine	20	25
Bl Carb	75	80	*Yeast*		
Madrid	75	80	Compressed	15	20
Cast wh	75	80			
Sup Blue	75	80			
Sup Purp	75	80			
Iodine					
Resub	4	5			
Iodide Pot	4	5			

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871. }

REMARKS—The markets are quiet and firm as they have been for some time. In drugs there are some changes, and also in hides and leather. Trade is fair for the season, and all dealers are preparing to meet the anticipated heavy spring trade. We give below a carefully corrected statement of the wholesale prices of the leading articles of Pittsburgh trade, which we commend to the attention of the intelligent reader to the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL for reliable business firms.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871. }

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12	c Juniata B	11 c
Mechanic	12	c Kensett C	11 c
Eagle Extra	12	c Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½	c Glenwood	11 c
Blabon	11½	c Pennsylvania	10½ c
Nonatook	12	c Magnolia	10 c
Pittsburgh Family	11	c Allegheny	9½ c
Walnut Creek	11½	c White Fawn	8½ c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11	c Cumming	10½ c
Merrimack W	11	c Richmond	11 c
Spragues	10½	c Orientals	11½@12 c
Allen Fancies	10½	c Dunmore	11½ c
Dunnells	11	c Garner	10½ c
Conestoga	11	c Gem	11 c
Lancaster	11	c Allen Pinks	11½ c
Wamsutta	17½	@ 18 c Pacifics	11 c
Shirtings	10½	c	

DELAINES.

Pacific	18	c Hamilton	18 c
Manchester	18	c Chalmers	18 c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Berkshire	14
Glasgow	14	Laurel G	12½
Gloucester	15	Manitou	12
Middlesex	12½	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whittaker			40
Portsmouth			32
Romoka			30
Adriatic			29
Conestoga Medal			21
Pennsylvania			18

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871. }

The following are the rates ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@40c	harness, best city	40@42c
Oak sole, No 1	33@35c	Oak, country	30@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	30@40c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$36@40
Oak, slaughter in rough	28@33c	Calf, city, ₩ ℔	1 40@1 50
Hand leather, ₩ ft	28@32c	Hand leather, ₩ ft	28@32c
Kip, city, ₩ ℔	1 20@1 40	Kip, ₩ ℔	$12@$15
Wax kip	85@90c	Wax kip	85@$1 10
Wax Calf	1 10@1 20	Wax Calf	1 10@1 20
Shoe skirting	42@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 25@5 50
Harness rus	$30@$40		
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$36@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green butch calf, 14	@20 c
Green butchers'	9½c	Green butch's do, 14	@14 c
Hides, one & three q'r	9 c	Dry flint hides	20 @22 c
Glue salt hides	6@7c	c nominal.	

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Lubricator		Bark Oil	45c
Straits, ₩ gal	72c	Tallow, ₩ ℔	8@8 50
Sperm, fancy	90c		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871. }

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	70@72	Diamond Twist	90@91 00
Flourishers	68@68	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Twists	65@68	Scotch Snuff	55
Navy	65@65	Copenh'n Snuff	80@2 00
Louisville Navy	72@8	Cut and Dry	90@1 20
Richmond do	60@8	Wheeling stogies	10@11½

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871. }

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 50
Round Hurl	3 25
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ₩ dozen	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼@111¾.

NEW YORK, February 15—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at from 6@5 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾, sold down to 111¾, and rallied and sold up to 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at 3@6 per cent. Clearings $67,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady to-day at about the same figures as at the close last night, with transactions limited. Awards of Treasury bond purchases, $2,000,000 at from 103.04@ 110.24.

Coupons, 1881	114	5-20s, 1867	109½
5-20s, 1862	111½	5-20s, 1868	110¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾	Currency 6s	112¾

STATE SECURITIES

State bonds dull, with little or no change in prices. North Carolina not quite so strong.

Missouris	90¼	Virginias, old	65
Tennessee, old	72½	North Carolina, old	40¾
Tennessee, new	64½	North Carolinas, new	39½
Virginias, new	63		

STOCKS.

Stocks were dull and prices remain about the same. Union Pacific stock was active and strong from the effect on reported favorable news from Washington. New York Central and Lake Shore are steady, with but few transactions, the market closing heavy, with but little change in prices.

W. U. Telegraph	48½	Northwestern	76¾
Quicksilver	12¾	Preferred	86¾
Mariposa	5½	Rock Island	106¾
Preferred	11½	N. J. Central	120½
Adams Express	60¾	St. Paul	73½
Wells Fargo Express	49¾	Preferred	74¼
Ameri'n Express	45	Wabash	52¾
United States Express	49	Preferred	76¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Fort Wayne	96¾
New York Central	96¾	Terre Haute	34¾
New York Cent. Scrip	89¾	Preferred	56¾
Erie	97¾	Chicago and Alton	97½
Preferred	99	Preferred	120
Harlem	126	Ohio and Mississippi	35¾
Preferred	138	Cleve., Col. and Cin	86¾
Reading	99¼	Burlington & Quincy	120¾
Michigan Cent	117¾	Lake Shore	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	Illinois Central	135¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 15, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 spring opened weak; closed strong at $1 27@1 28; sold for March; this afternoon dull at $1 28½, seller March.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and no lower, closed firm at 36½c cash, and 40½c seller May; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

OATS—No 2 quiet; closed dull at 48½c.

RYE—No 2 firm and quiet.

BARLEY—No 2 dull; closed nominal at 82c.

HIGHWINES—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at $21 75@21 87. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Dressed hogs quiet and 10@20c lower; closed at 8@8 65 for; live dull at $7 00@7 90; receipts 3,000; shipments 2,000.

CATTLE—Dull and declined 15@25c at $4 25@7 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Cotton weak at 14½@ 14¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 15.—Cotton easier at 14½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 15.—Cotton steady at 14½@ 15c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 15.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 13½@13¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 16½c; middling Orleans 16¾c. Flour—Receipts, 14,000 bbls. Sales, 8,000 bbls. Market dull and 5@10c lower; superfine western and State $6 10@6 30; common to fair extra western $6 35@6 75; choice do $6 80@7 25; white western extra $7 25@7 75; Ohio $6 35@7 50; St. Louis $6 35@7 75. Canada dull and heavy. Rye flour dull. Brandywine $4 25. Wheat—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. Sales, 20,000 bushels. Market steady and in moderate demand at 1@2c advance; No 2 Chicago $1 30@1 31; No 1 do $1 32@1 33; Milwaukee club $1 32@1 33; winter red and amber $1 34@1 35; winter white $1 36@1 37. Rye firm at 85c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; Canada West $1 12@1 20; State quiet; mixed western at 90c; Canada West, yellow $1 08@1 09. Corn—Receipts, 51,000 bushels. Sales, 60,000 bushels. Market quiet and unchanged; mixed western at 56c; yellow 57@58c. Oats dull but unchanged; western 52@53c; Canada 55@56c. Lard quiet and steady at 10½@ 10¾c. Wool from domestic fleeces unsettled 55c; pulled $4@5 cents; California, unwashed 35@37c; washed 52@53c; western 50@55c. Coffee firm; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar—Cuba 9@9¾c; New Orleans 8½@9¾c. Rice 7½@ 8c. Wool from domestic fleeces—unwashed 35c; pulled $4@5 cents; California, unwashed 35@37c; washed 52@53c; western 50@55c. Coffee firm; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar—Cuba 9@9¾c; New Orleans 8½@9¾c. Rice 7½@ 8c. Crude petroleum 26c; refined 28c. Moss pork—new $22 75@23 00; old $21 50@21 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam 10¾@10¾c; kettle 11@11¼c. Butter—Receipts, 2,000 packages. Market dull and heavy; Ohio 20@25c; Illinois 20@25c; western reserve 27@28c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 boxes. Market dull and unchanged. Lard—Receipts, 1,000 packages. Market dull and unchanged. Whisky—Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Market dull at 92c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Dry Goods—Pending the adjustment of interior freights from here the market continues dull and prices remain unchanged, but on the close of this week we look for more radical changes in freight rates, and so soon as this occurs, business will likely revive immediately. Prints are steady and in moderate request at 11c for ending makes; 10c for delaines and laws of leading makes; 12½c for 4.40 cloths. For sales: Pacific mills 22½c; standard brown sheetings 12½c; Indian Head 12½c; Wamsutta 22c. For cottonade 13c; Glasgow ginghams 18c, and Lancaster and Bates 18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Cotton, nominally, with moderate demand; middling 14½c. Flour firm. Wheat active and firm; No 2 red winter $1 30@1 31. Corn active and firm and unchanged. Oats firm at 50@52c. Groceries firm. Pork steady; mess $21 50@21 75. Lard quiet and firm at $10@11c. Whisky dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged. Butter steady. Cheese dull but unchanged at 12@13c. Sugars steady. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; packed, mixed western at $7 60@7 90; fancy do $8 00@8 25. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Tobacco active and firm; sales 300 hhds; common leaf $3 50@4 50; medium leaf $5 25@6 00. Bagging dull and nominal. Bacon—Clear sides 12½c; clear rib 12½c; shoulders 10½c; sugar cured ham 18@20c. Lard firm and in fair demand; tierces 11½c; kegs 12½c. Pork dull at $21 50@21 75. Whisky firm; sales 400 bbls at $1 01@1 06. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2c; No 1 red $1 45@1 50; No 2 do $1 40@1 45. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels at 60@61c.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Boutwell Urged to Resign.

The Vote in the House on the Income Tax Encourages Him to Retain His Portfolio—The New York Custom House Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1871.

New York Custom House Investigation.

Senator Thurman leaves to-night for New York for the purpose of continuing the investigation in the Custom House at that point.

Mr. Boutwell Urged to Resign.

It is stated that Mr. Boutwell is in constant receipt of letters from his friends in New York and other Eastern cities, advising him to resign by reason of the attitude assumed by the President and Mr. Pleasanton in repealing the income tax. It is further intimated that the Secretary now bases his further continuance in his present position on the action of the House on this question. He regards the task vote of a few days since as a virtual indorsement of his views in this matter by the House, and takes great encouragement therefrom; but in case the House should pass this bill, it is claimed the Secretary will place his portfolio at the disposal of the Executive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1871.

COMMISSIONER DRUMMOND'S SUCCESSOR.

General J. H. Hendrick was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of Iowa, vice Willis Drummond, resigned.

POSTAL MATTERS.

A new office is established at Knoxville, Marshall county, West Virginia, and Samuel Crow appointed Postmaster, on route Elen Easton to Limestone, office at Capon Iron Works, Hardy county, West Virginia, is re-established, and John Jacob Keller appointed Postmaster, on route Woodstock to Wardensville, at Sharpsville Furnace, Pa., Daniel Grosscost is designated at $100 per annum from date of beginning. Route 2,140, Damascus to Galilee, Pa., continued from 9th February; one month's extra pay allowed on each. Mail route messenger—Lebanon to Pine Grove, Pa., Lewis Grove is appointed on this new service at $500 a year. At Newark, Ohio, James Harvey is appointed, new service, at $500 a year.

IMPEACHING ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR.

A private dispatch is received here from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, says Acting Governor Caldwell has refused to execute what is known as the Convention Act, recently passed by the present Legislature, providing for a Constitutional Convention, and that he is sustained in this refusal by the Supreme Court, on the ground that the requisite two-thirds majority did not vote for it. It is asserted that, notwithstanding the refusal on the part of the Executive, the Legislature will pass another act, directing the Sheriffs of the several counties to proceed at once with the election for the Convention, without regard to the action of the Governor.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1871.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the instructions to the commander of the ship Tennessee on her present cruise; also the names of the United States ships in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the recent negotiations with Dominica, together with the armaments of such ships.

The joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature withdrawing that State's alleged ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, were then taken up for the purpose of allowing Mr. MORTON to address the Senate on the question. Pending the discussion of the latter part of the morning hour was awarded him for that purpose.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to as follows:

By Mr. SUMNER, instructing the Committee on Commerce to consider the expediency of providing by law for the regulation of railroads in the United States, so as to prevent the loss of human life and promote the security of passengers.

By Mr. ANTHONY, instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether any, and, if so, what facilities and measures can be adopted to insure correct reports in public journals of the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON then proceeded to address the Senate on the constitutionality of the Fifteenth Amendment, and was replied to by Mr. BLAIR, after which the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

The question being upon Mr. NYE'S amendment to limit the charges of a message of ten words to five dollars, Mr. SUMNER spoke in favor of Mr. NYE not to kill the bill by insisting upon his amendment.

Mr. NYE declined to withdraw the amendment, and proceeded to advocate it.

Mr. COLE moved to postpone the bill and take up the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to, and this latter was proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations increasing pontifical salaries.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by fixing the salaries as follows: Chief Justice, $8,500; Associate Justices, $8,000; Circuit Judges, $7,000; Justices of the Court of Claims and District of Columbia, $6,000, which was agreed to, ayes 29, nays 28.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved a proviso providing that the District Judges shall be assigned in the various judicial districts by the Circuit Judges, so that each Judge shall perform equal service.

Without further action the Senate at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the supplementary civil rights bill introduced by Mr. Sumner, which was placed on the calendar; also, adversely on various propositions for amendments to the constitution.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Conference on the District of Columbia territorial bill, made a report which was concurred in.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the House resolution dispensing with the Vice Admiral. Lost, nays 24, nays 32.

The Legislative appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Trumbull's amendment for the more equitable distribution of work among the District Judges was adopted.

Amotion by Mr. BOREMAN to strike out the appropriation increasing the salaries of district Attorneys led to a long debate.

At 9:30 a motion to adjourn demonstrated that a quorum was not present, when, after voting down sundry motions to send for the absentees to adjourn, etc., Senate at 9:40 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal, the House proceeded to the special order, the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States under the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The bill was debated at great length, the Democrats charging that it was aimed at New York city and State, and that the whole thing was a fraud and a cheat.

The bill then passed by nearly a party vote—yeas 146, nays 64. It contains nineteen sections, covering twenty-four printed pages, and principally amends some of the details of the bill of the 3d March, 1870, on the same subject. It provides for the appointment by United States Circuit Judges of two supervisors of election of citizens, in every political city and towns having over 20,000 inhabitants, and prescribes their powers and authorities. It authorizes the United States Marshal to appoint special deputy marshal, to assist the supervisors of elections, and prescribes their powers and duties, and authorizes them to call to their aid bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the district. Authority to call on military authorities is struck out. It also provides for the appointment by the Judicial district of a chief supervisor of elections, and prescribes his powers and duties. It extends the jurisdiction of the United States Courts to all cases in law or equity arising under the act. It also provides that hereafter all elections for Representatives in Congress, to which elections the whole bill is confined, shall be by ballot, written or printed, any thing in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House at 4:25 took a recess until half-past seven, the evening session to be for reports from the Judiciary Committee.

The House met again at 7:30 P. M., Mr. Schofield in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LAUGHRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported bills to pay election officers, appointed and to be appointed in cities having upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, five dollars a day for each day's service at the polls. Recommitted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE reported a bill allowing two per cent. of all sums of money collected by election officers on judgments in favor of the United States and paid into the treasury; also declaring it unlawful for any clerk of the United States District or Circuit Courts to practice as attorney or counsel in the Court in which he is clerk. Laid on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the same Committee, reported a bill providing that no penalty be imposed on any life insurance company in any State, on account of any action by such company which is authorized by the laws of the United States, and that no tax or other condition for doing business shall be imposed on any such company which is not the same authority imposed on all life insurance companies. Efforts to explain the bill and make the members understand exactly what it means were made by Messrs. BINGHAM and BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

Mr. JUDD supposed we understood the object of the bill sufficiently well to indicate to him how to lay it on the table. He made that motion, and after a noisy discussion the bill was tabled, and the House, at 9:20 adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1871.

MEETING OF THE IRISH EXILES.

At a meeting of the Irish exiles, held at Sweeney's Hotel on Tuesday, it was resolved to appoint a committee, with full power to deal with the questions of organization. The following were appointed: J. O'Donovan Rossa, D. D. Mackey, T. F. Rourke, Edmond Power, E. Pilsforth, S. Clair, John McClure, Jno. Devay. At the first meeting to-day J. O'Donovan Rossa was elected Chairman, and J. McClure, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we assume immediate control of the various Irish organizations in America which have offered to place themselves under our guidance; that each of these organizations be asked to continue in its existence and its present form until our plans of reorganization are completed.

Resolved, That each society, section or circle of the Irish nationality of this country of the United States, and be requested to report its strength and efficiency without delay to our committee organization.

Resolved, That printed copies of our recent address seeking for advice and assistance in bringing about the Union of all Irishmen, be forwarded to the leading Irish Nationalists throughout the United States.

All communication should be addressed to the Committee of Irish organization, Sweeney's Hotel, New York.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN PEABODY.

Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, who is charged with inhumanly treating a number of his crew, came before Commissioner Shields and gave $5,000 bail. He will appear for examination on Saturday. The examinations of Mate and Shields, first and second mates, have been put over to the same time, those of the injured seamen being able to come down from Bellevue to testify before them.

COAL CARRYING AND MINING INTERESTS.

An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the coal carrying and mining interests was held this afternoon at the office of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company, when additional gentlemen, who took part in the meeting, were made acquainted with the previous meetings and their objects. It is evident that a large amount of capital was represented. The meeting was large, and it was understood questions affecting capital and labor were fully discussed, and the deliberation was harmonious.

ERIE VS. THE UNION PACIFIC.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered an opinion in the suit of James Fiske, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He decided that the case, on the petition of the defendants was removed to the United States Courts, as for the opinion of Judge Blatchford, and an order be entered in conformity with the same. He also decided that an order be entered, on motion of defendant, to dissolve the injunction of July 17, 1869.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Quite a sensation was produced in the vicinity of the Broadway this afternoon by the arrest of M. House, a well known divorce lawyer. The prisoner is charged with subornation and forgeing a divorce in New Haven, Connecticut, for Mr. Rudolph, of that city. He was given in charge of a New Haven officer.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Washington and Colorado *from Liverpool have arrived.*

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario *prorogued the Provincial House of Assembly yesterday.*

The Tennessee.

Opinions of Tuesday's Rumor.

Was It the Missing Vessel that Captain Hodgskins, of the Mary Baker, Saw?—Ben Butler Thinks Not—Some Contrary Views.

The New York *Herald* reporter who boarded the bark Mary Ann, at Boston, Tuesday, was told by Captain Hodgskins that he did not hail the steamer he saw, nor were any signals whatever shown on the man-of-war; he of course, knew nothing about the mission of the Tennessee, and was therefore ignorant of the fact that there was a prevailing alarm concerning her safety. While positive that she must be the steamer from which tidings are so anxiously awaited, he says that he is unable to give more than a very general description. Her extreme length impressed him but he did not notice her guns particularly or observe that she had four mammoth smokestacks. St. Nicholas' Mole, from whence she appeared to come, is at the northwest extremity of the island of Hayti. From the fact that the strange steamer seemed to be taking her time and no signals were displayed, the captain very sensibly reasons that everything is all right, and he has no doubt but her safe arrival will soon be reported. He reports unexceptionably fine weather.

BUTLER SHAKES HIS HEAD.

A Washington special says that General Butler thinks it was the steamer Severn that was spoken instead of the Tennessee. The Severn left Havana for a cruise around the Islands, on the same day that the Tennessee left New York, and the time allowed would have brought her just where the Tennessee is reported to be. The Navy Department has also information that the Swatara and Vandalia have been at Port Domingo City for three weeks, and the Secretary seems unable to account for the fact that if the Tennessee had arrived at that place one of those vessels had not been sent to Havana to report the fact by telegraph.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department was spoken to on Tuesday on the subject of the machinery department of the steamer and stated that inasmuch as the engineer officers at the New York yard were entrusted with putting the engines in proper trim for service, and as these officers are among the best in the navy, every confidence was to be placed in the perfection of that part of the ship. He himself had the most perfect trust therein.

A WHITE HOUSE VIEW.

A Washington dispatch to yesterday's *Herald* says: The impression at the Executive Mansion this afternoon was that the vessel reported seen by the bark Mary Baker, which arrived at Boston Tuesday, was not the Tennessee, as there was no reasonable explanation for her being in the locality reported. General Porter stated in this connection that the refusal by the Supreme Court, on the ground that the requisite two-thirds majority did not vote for it. It is asserted that, notwithstanding the refusal on the part of the Executive, the Legislature will pass another act, directing the Sheriffs of the several counties to proceed at once with the election for the Convention, without regard to the action of the Governor.

FRANCE.

CAPITULATION OF BELFORT.

Area of the Armistice Extended.

PARIS CONTINUES TRANQUIL

The National Assembly Preparing for Work.

ENGLAND.

An Explanation.

LONDON, February 13.—The interruption to railway communications from Lille to Paris is caused by the excess of traffic which has blocked up the road.

FRANCE.

Belfort Surrenders—Area of the Armistice Extended.

Special to the World.]

DIJON, February 15.—Belfort has surrendered. The garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honors of war.

The armistice has been extended to the Departments of Cote D'Or, Jura and Doubs.

All Quiet in Paris.

PARIS, February 15.—Favre returned last night from Bordeaux. Complete tranquility prevails. General Clement Thomas resigned the command of the National Guards. Gen. Vinoy succeeds him.

The Paris Elections.

PARIS, February 15.—At the election of Deputies for the Assembly Louis Blanc received 216,000 votes; Victor Hugo, 214,000; Garibaldi, 200,000; Garibetta, 191,000; Rochefort, 165,000; Thiers, 102,000, and Ledru Rollin, 76,000.

The Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 15.—The Assembly to-day was engaged in the verification of the election of its members. The electoral reports from Alsace and Lorraine were read and caused warm demonstrations of sympathy for those Provinces. The President announced that to-morrow the Assembly would proceed to constitute a new government. The Deputies, on leaving the Assembly chamber, were greatly cheered by the populace. Victor Hugo received an enthusiastic ovation.

THE ENGLISH OUTLOOK.

The General Discontent—The Cause—New Departure and a New Policy.

[London Correspondence of New York Times.]

LONDON, January 28.—As regards our own domestic politics, the outlook is rather dark and lowering—decidedly what seamen would call nasty weather. The breeze may be only a capful of wind, and may blow itself out in the first few nights of the session; or, on the other hand, it may prove only the beginning of a storm that will break up the Cabinet. If there were no other complaints against the Government than those now heard, the Ministry would decidedly made up, I should be disposed to say that those sanguine Liberals who profess to be rather comfortable about the present state of affairs, and wants a change, but does not know what sort of change they want, are reckoning without their host. If than this—that the army never will be reformed, and never will be made a real popular force—that discipline is placed at the head of it, and the absurd caste-like method of allowing rank-lieutenant of companies to appoint the majors and colonels is made more difficult to say that the public mind is ripe for such changes. Indeed, I think it would be absurd to expect the Liberals for not acting as a Conservative would most assurredly be still less disposed to do. Again, look at our foreign policy—the sorest point of all. The truth is, that dissatisfaction with our foreign policy is at the bottom of the outcry about the Alabama Treaty. Because that England, which negotiated the treaties of 1815, should have a voice in the far greater and more important readjustment of the boundaries of Europe, the Liberal will not find one man in a thousand who can tell you precisely what are the demands of the old mines and it belongs not to any of the newly found ones in the more recent mines. It might be between nine and ten carats, is exquisitely cut and faultless in every respect. It is a round stone, the table and cullet small, the edge cut as sharp as the edge of a knife, beautifully spread that it presents the appearance of a twelve carat stone. It is the richest jewel ever seen in this country.

About the year 1692 an agent of the celebrated diamond house of Giorami Ricardo, in Golconda discovered this jewel in an ancient city in the interior of India, and with much difficulty forwarded it to his house in Vienna. At this time the appearance of the stone was quite different from what it is now. It was then in the rough state, and was known as the Nassack diamond. Mr. Nye is of the opinion that the old Indians had had it cut, and that it was the identical stone that was worn by the Great Mogul, which he presented to his bride at the wedding, which preceded Ixon. Lady Elizabeth Freelove Miss H. E. Ballet) was on, together with Mr. and Mrs. Davis (A. W. Church and Mrs. Salisbury) who were about to take their departure on their seminary discharge. According to the usual custom on such occasions, the party were surrounded down with valises, bandboxes, umbrellas and live stock. The old man led by a cord a big chunk of a dog, and was provided with clean linens, stout body, shapely head and a general mess of appearance that was suggestive of Newfoundland, Esquimaux, Spitzbergen and the Arctic regions generally. The old lady had her cat in a cage, her favorite dress-cap, and her knitting. Mr. Nye was left in charge of the cage fell out, and down came the cat to the stage, much frightened and confused, but never-the-less very willing to take part in the fun of the situation. The feline's first impulse was to escape to the nearest tree, but in this it was foiled by the dog who tortures the kettle drum and lets out his bite at everything that comes in his way. The old man, however, and handed it back to the lady, who inverted the cage and attempted to quiet it there. The cat, however, was not to be quieted, and flew at her collar. The canine instinct to worry that cat was aroused, and pursuing the cat he went after it, and seized her by the tail, and steadily in regard to the war, on the Russian question, and in one corner, and somewhat to the astonishment of the declaration as to the faith of the Treaty of 1856 from point of form; but, on the other hand, public opinion would certainly not have supported a Government which had passed from words to blows about such a matter. The Alabama Treaty is not so violently on the subject, and were, I fancy, rather inclined to do so by the Foreign Office, altogether certain public opinion is with the Government. And as to the question of form, and had evidently not got so far on that line. The question remains, therefore, as to whether the neutralization of the Black Sea should be maintained or abandoned, and as to have an opinion of any kind. These are journalists who wanted the Government to make a big stir right away on the Russian question, declaring that nothing should be done till there is a French and International Congress. They may be right. You may rely upon it, the Conference, for the present, will confine itself to the task of an excuse for the Government, in one sense, but consolidate a very strong public opinion in favor of it. People who don't know their mind are just those who are most apt to hit out wildly right and left, and if anybody catches it it will be the Government.

FIRES.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Thomas Barker & Son's woolen mill, in Montgomery county, was burned this afternoon. Loss $14,000; insurance $4,000. The building is owned by Mr. Henrys was damaged to the amount of $8,000; insured.

POLITICAL.

NORWICH, CONN., Feb. 15. The Republican Congressional Convention of the Third district met here to-day and nominated H. H. Starkweather for his third term. The vote was 71 to 34.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—The Fleetwood arrived at seven o'clock from Marietta. She expects to depart to-night.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—The river has fallen three inches, with fourteen feet two inches on the chute, and fourteen feet on the canal. Mild and cloudy; mercury 52. The lower is extremely dull. The Memphis packet Jno. Gaff came up for Pittsburgh. Forty-eight boats and sixteen rafts passed the falls, bound down. Seventy-five coals of coal, are here for lower parts. Seven boats and one of barge which are below the falls, rest above.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Arrived—City of Cairo, Vicksburg. Departed—St. Johns, Hannibal; Grand Tower, Memphis; Antelope, Louisville. River falling for lower ports. Weather mild and ice rapidly disappearing.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Up—M. J. Wicks, R. C. Gray, Utah, Tom Jasper, Robert Burns. Down—John Kyle, L. H. Allen, Belle Lee.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Arrived—Richard. Departed—Mollie Moore. River falling. Clear and pleasant.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 15.—Down—Edinburg and Virginia. Up—Mollie Moore. River falling. Clear and pleasant.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 15.—Receipts continue liberal, 324 cars against 272 the same day last week; market dull at standing off; Extra at $6 25@6 50; Choice at $6 00@6 25; Fair to Good Ox-en, averaging 1,080 to 1,875 lbs., $5 25@5 87½; Canada Cows, averaging 1,000 to 1,275 lbs., $4 50@5 00; Kentucky do, 1,022 lbs., $5 25; Ohio do, 1,421 lbs., $5 12½; Ordinary do, $4 50@5 00; Fair to Good Cows, $4 00@4 50; Canada do, 1,010 to 1,200 lbs., $3 66@3 75; 18 Illinois do, 1,198 to 1,278 lbs., $4 00@4 50; 24 Michigan do, 1,170 to 1,270 at $3 75@4 00; Canada do, 900 to 1,210, $3 50@3 66. Sheep—Receipts slightly heavier; market dull and unchanged. Michigan at $5 25@5 75; 246 head Ohio at $5, and 49 Canada at $6 00. Hogs—No arrivals reported.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 15.—Cotton active; low middling 18½c. Bulk meats Shoulders 12c. Packed bacon, clear sides 15c. Lard—refined 17c; country 14@15c. Corn 75c. Oats 60c. Flour $4 50@7 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 15.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled—extra $1 07½; No. 1 white $1 14. Corn dull and made lower at 61c. Oats steady at 52c. Hogs quiet at $5 50.

DROWNED BY INCHES.

A Man Buried in a Well—The Water Slowly Rises and Drowns Him.

[From the London (Canada) Free Press.]

An accident of a horrible nature occurred on the farm of Mr. Houston, near the village of Ilyton, on Saturday afternoon last, resulting in the death by drowning of an aged well digger, named Wm. Robins, of this city. The well on the premises became foul, and several parties were applied to to cleanse it; but each one on examination refused, as, from the construction of the well, the process did not appear safe. It was an old fashioned affair, built of stone, and without any stone boulders. Robins undertook the job without fear, as he had been a well-digger of some thirty years' experience, and accordingly went down. A bucket or two of stuff was pumped out, and he descended. About midway was a piece of pump-log running across the well, and in sticking up the way. It was necessary to remove. But no sooner had the tackle been applied and the wood started, than the stones and earth caved in on all sides, burying him beneath them. The block in some measure checked the descent, or else the unfortunate man must have been crushed to death immediately.

But he was only spared to meet a more terrible death by slow drowning. Part of the debris formed a partial arch over him—just enough to keep him in sight below. Those above were almost paralyzed by the sight before them; and for some time, while the poor Robins beyond all hopes of recovery, did nothing to extricate him. At last his voice was heard, as it were, afar off, feebly calling to those above to clear away the stones and let him out. This reassured the men, and they set to work to get him out by all the best manner that suggested itself; a man went down, and by means of a pail, lowered to the bottom by a windlass, a large quantity of the stones and earth was passed up. As fast as they worked, however, the loose stones and earth from the sides of the well poured in, and all the while the piteous voice of Robins was heard at intervals—now imploring deliverance in affecting terms, now making despairing ejaculations, and again invoking mercy.

"The water is rising fast, help to my knees; but work away boys and you'll save me yet, 'came from away down in the bowels of the earth in a faint voice, but still distinct enough to be understood.

Then the voice broke into sobs of despair.

Each time it was heard the men in the well and at the windlass put on fresh energy, and worked till great beads of sweat rolled off their brows; the crowd continually increased, until at last there was a very large and excited assemblage on the spot.

"If I can only get out of this one out of this," The thought that the man, besides the agony he must have endured from the misery upon his body, was slowly drowning, lent fresh vigor to the work of deliverance, but the exhumation was extremely slow from the nature of the soil, the well, which fell in almost as rapidly as it was taken out. Thus the work went on for hours, and at last the unfortunate man was reached. But he was dead. The water had gradually risen, and unable to move, so firmly was he jammed in, he at last succumbed—actually drowning by drops! How frightful must have been his last agonies! Coroner Moore was communicated with with the view of holding an inquest, but upon hearing all the circumstances he did not deem it necessary to do so.

NOVEL DEBUT.

A Cincinnati Star's First Appearance and Great Success.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: Decidedly, one of the most amusing scenes within a scene, foreign entirely to the bill and part book, ever witnessed on a stage in this city, was that which occurred during the performance at Wood's Opera Theater, last evening, in the midst of the "Day After the Wedding," which preceded Ixon. Lady Elizabeth Freelove Miss H. E. Ballet) was on, together with Mr. and Mrs. Davis (A. W. Church and Mrs. Salisbury) who were about to take their departure on their seminary discharge. According to the usual custom on such occasions, the party were surrounded down with valises, bandboxes, umbrellas and live stock. The old man led by a cord a big chunk of a dog, and was provided with clean linens, stout body, shapely head and a general mess of appearance that was suggestive of Newfoundland, Esquimaux, Spitzbergen and the Arctic regions generally. The old lady had her cat in a cage, her favorite dress-cap, and her knitting. Mr. Nye was left in charge of the cage fell out, and down came the cat to the stage, much frightened and confused, but never-the-less very willing to take part in the fun of the situation. The feline's first impulse was to escape to the nearest tree, but in this it was foiled by the dog who tortures the kettle drum and lets out his bite at everything that comes in his way. The old man, however, and handed it back to the lady, who inverted the cage and attempted to quiet it there. The cat, however, was not to be quieted, and flew at her collar. The canine instinct to worry that cat was aroused, and pursuing the cat he went after it, and seized her by the tail, and steadily in regard to the war, on the Russian question, and in one corner, and somewhat to the astonishment of the declaration as to the faith of the Treaty of 1856 from point of form; but, on the other hand, public opinion would certainly not have supported a Government which had passed from words to blows about such a matter. The Alabama Treaty is not so violently on the subject, and were, I fancy, rather inclined to do so by the Foreign Office, altogether certain public opinion is with the Government. And as to the question of form, and had evidently not got so far on that line. The question remains, therefore, as to whether the neutralization of the Black Sea should be maintained or abandoned, and as to have an opinion of any kind. These are journalists who wanted the Government to make a big stir right away on the Russian question, declaring that nothing should be done till there is a French and International Congress. They may be right. You may rely upon it, the Conference, for the present, will confine itself to the task of an excuse for the Government, in one sense, but consolidate a very strong public opinion in favor of it. People who don't know their mind are just those who are most apt to hit out wildly right and left, and if anybody catches it it will be the Government.

IRON SHIPS.

Sailing of the Steamer Whitney.

The iron sidewheel steamship Whitney, just built by the Harlem and Hollingsworth Company, for Charles Morgan, Esq., of New York, sailed from this port on Monday morning for New York. She carries about a dozen or fifteen passengers, amongst them her owner and several members of his family. The Whitney is one of the finest steamships ever built in this country. She is the largest ever built here for Mr. Morgan. She is in every respect a seaworthy vessel, and has been fitted up with a new patent wheels, which are expected to insure in a great degree the safety of the boat. The Whitney is named for the late Hon. Henry Whitney, who was a person of much public spirit and high character, and who was a member of the House of Delegates. In case the Conservative candidate for Governor, Senator Johnston, it is questioned whether Malone will support the Democratic party, and some of its men with him, unite with the Radicals and defeat the present nominee. It is also suggested that the negroes, who are about to hold a mass meeting, are not favorably inclined to Mahonism, and this conclusion is reached.

But, at all events, it is the concurrent opinion of the Democratic leaders of the State that the only way Virginia will go Republican in the next Presidential election is by the nomination of Grant for a second term next November, when all the members of the House of Delegates as well as half those of the Senate are to be elected. A forlorn hope of this kind is that the Governor Walker be the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and that the Democratic party in this State man can then save the Conservative party from the inevitable disintegration that will follow a split in the Democratic banner is raised in Virginia. Many have long-standing prejudices against the Democracy, and more will refuse to vote for Governor Walker, who have long waited for to identify themselves with the dominant party of the country.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Exemption of Mortgages, &c., from Taxation.

ROCHESTER, PA., February 15, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice from your issue of this instant a communication signed "Beaver County," which must be that of those who engineered the passage through the Legislature of the bill to extend to Beaver county the benefits of the law existing in a neighboring county, exempting mortgages and other securities from taxation. He charges that the author of the communication in a previous issue of your paper, sought occasion "to unjustly assail Senator Rutan," and seized the present opportunity to do so. This is not true.

I reply that the majority of the tax-payers of Beaver county never approved of the passage of the act referred to; that they were not consulted in regard to it; that it does not extend to them any benefits; and that it is beneficial to about twelve persons and incorporations alone; that its passage was sought solely by the latter, whom it relieves from an annual payment of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars; that this sum of taxes must now fall upon the body of the tax payers of the county at large; and, all the sophistry of the language employed by the communication cannot disguise the fact that it would be *beneficial* to them to increase their taxes so much as to take their money, from the payment of taxes on their incomes. Efforts are thrown off the burden of taxation from the shoulders of capitalists, at the expense of the public at large, are neither novel nor commendable; but are not generally sought to be accepted by those capitalists, and in which they are too often successful. Being an humble citizen, I am opposed to them, and with such an opportunity of making themselves heard, I protest against the passage of the act referred to. Earnest efforts are now being made by the friends of both parties to bring them together, and with every hope of success. Let the spirit of harmony prevail, moderate his tone, and if he promises to do so there will be no necessity for another great boat race in Canadian waters next August.

A RAILROADER RULING VIRGINIA.

General Billy Mahone to Elect the Next Senator from the Old Dominion.

A not very pleasing story comes from Virginia, that it is no longer to be doubted that Billy Mahone will elect the United States Senator, but a railroad man—General Billy Mahone, the man who casts the vote for Virginia. When the war closed Mahone became the President of the Norfolk and Petersburg roads, reaching from Norfolk, via Petersburg and Lynchburg, to or near Bristol-Goodsell, in Southwestern Virginia and Tennessee line. The State owned a large amount of the stock of these roads, and it was Mahone's ambition to consolidate them, and have them under his control. He succeeded in a part of his purpose, and thus acquired an entirely new character and style and splendor. If it were beautiful before, it was now glorious beyond the dream of poesy. He was a railroad king. The cutting, however, reduced its weight to sixteen and three-quarters carats, according to the report of the skill and care bestowed upon it, there was a flaw near the edge of it, although it was perceptible only to connoisseurs.

Mahone found he couldn't carry all the conservative votes, he managed to draw some support from the Radicals. The first part of his plan was carried out, and he had in the Legislature a body which prevented Rebforth from sitting, and afterwards by force, which blocked up the higher waters of the river and thus obliged him to go back to Norfolk. Mahone and Winship had often rowed in the same boat, and when Winship was a step that they did not require so much practice as their opponents; but in the rough water at the mouth of the river when it was less encumbered with sail. Wagering, as a rule, was at six to four on Kelley and Renforth—the odds being, as they were called—but one hundred to seven to four. Kelley is thirty-nine years of age, weighs 167 pounds; Renforth, age not known, eight, weighed 156 pounds; Taylor, age thirty-four, weighs 142 pounds; Winship, aged twenty-seven, weighed 151 pounds.

THE RACE—AN ACCIDENT.

Alluding to the start and the race the letter says, it was agreed to start by mutual consent after the third attempt they got off. "By the superior address of Taylor he and his partner managed to get about four feet the start of their opponents, and rowing with their sharp, quick stroke, at once took the lead, which they kept and Renforth, now settled down to their grand, steady, long swing. Shortly after, from the flags in the lighter-lights, were a length in advance before they reached Hoboken's hill, and, increasing the advantage at every stroke, they were able to pull in and pass the Skinner Burn. It may be said that from this point the race was all their own, as it was never afterwards, except by accident, allowed their adversaries to get near them, and at Redman's bridge they were a length ahead, and three lengths in front, which they made into six lengths at Taylor's boat house. Here, however, they were nearly the victims of a calamity that might have proved fatal to both crews, but their lives. Just opposite the gas works they came in contact, without seeing it, with a great mass of floating coal. It was in the light arrow that they struck, and they ran against the sharp masses with such violence that for a time they were in danger of being half boat being sunk, and, as it was, it was turned completely round. The accident allowed Taylor and Winship to get close up on Kelley and Renforth in the nick of time discovered the danger, and, starting the boat without further accident, darted through. This accomplished, they once more got into their stride, and rowed on again leading by some half dozen lengths, and, though Kelley and Renforth made a most plucky rowing, which nearly brought them to grief opposite the Adelphi, they had so much in hand that they could afford to slacken their speed, and accordingly they passed the winning post by about two hundred yards in front, and in the time of twenty-two minutes and a half seconds for nearly four miles.

THE SCULL RACE.

Late the same evening the crews were entered into for a skiff race between Taylor and Kelly for £50 a side, over the same course. The ex-champion is favorite at present.

THE ST. JOHN'S AND TYNE CREW.

Referring to the challenge of the St. John's crew to row another race with the Tyne crew, the letter says: It would be a disastrous thing for Tyne sculling if the Canadians were to accept the challenge on account of differences among themselves, and it is to be hoped that such a thing will not occur. Efforts are now being made by the friends of both parties to bring them together, and with every hope of success. Let the spirit of harmony prevail, moderate his tone, and if he promises to do so there will be no necessity for another great boat race in Canadian waters next August.

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